

THE TIMES

PUBLISHED BY
THE TIMES COMPANY
TIMES BUILDING,
TENTH AND BANK STREETS,
RICHMOND, VA.

All subscriptions by mail payable in advance. Watch the label on your paper if you live out of Richmond and see when your subscription expires, so you can renew before the paper is stopped. You should not miss a single copy of The Times.

THE TIMES COMPANY.

MANCHESTER BUREAU, 1121 HULL STREET.

The Manchester carrier of The Times is D. M. Whitte, 519 west Twelfth street, where subscriptions can be left.

PETERSBURG BUREAU, 100 SYCAMORE STREET.

WASHINGTON BUREAU, HARVEY L. WILSON, MANAGER, RIPLEY BUILDING, WASHINGTON, D. C.

THE CIRCULATION OF THE TIMES IS LARGER THAN EVER BEFORE IN ITS HISTORY, AND IS STEADILY INCREASING.

THE DAILY TIMES is served by carriers on their own account in this city, Manchester and Barton Heights for 12 cents a week, 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year; by mail 50 cents a month, \$5.00 a year.

THE SUNDAY TIMES—Three cents per copy, \$1.50 a year.

THE WEEKLY TIMES—Issued and mailed in two parts—One dollar a year by mail.

Address all communications and correspondence to The Times Company.

Reading notices in reading matter type, 20 cents per line.

Card of advertising rates for space furnished on application.

Remit by draft, check, postoffice order or registered letter. Currency sent by mail is at the risk of the sender. Telephone: Business office, No. 549; editorial room, No. 1036. Specimen copies free.

THURSDAY, MAY 4, 1893.

SIX PAGES.

MEETINGS TO-NIGHT.

Joppa Lodge, Masons, Masonic Temple, Richmond Lodge, Royal Arcanum, Masonic Hall.

Virginia Lodge, Knights of Pythias, Gatewood's Hall.

Aurora Lodge, I. O. O. F., Ellett's Hall.

Henderson Lodge, I. O. O. F., Toney's Hall.

Manteo Tribe, I. O. O. F., Kerser's Hall.

Varina Tribe, I. O. O. F., Kerser's Hall.

Pawnee Tribe, I. O. O. F., Odd-Fellows' Hall.

A. W. G. L. Club, Jr. O. U. A. M., Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Davis Council, Jr. O. U. A. M., Eighth and Hull streets.

Iron Moulders' Union, Eagle Hall.

Virginia Council, Royal Arcanum, Powhatan Hall.

McCarthy Council, Royal Arcanum, L. C. Hall.

Marshall Court, E. L. of A., Ellett's Hall.

East-End Court, E. L. of A., 415-north Twenty-fifth street.

Cynthus Grove, U. A. O. D., Cersley's Hall.

Liberal Grove, U. A. O. D., Drut's Hall.

Monroe Grove, U. A. O. D., Belvidere Hall.

Stationary Engineers, Jr. O. U. A. M. Hall.

Jefferson Lodge, I. O. G. T., Powell's Hall.

Soldiers' Home, I. O. G. T., Soldiers' Home.

Patrick's Beneficial Society, Twenty-sixth and Grace.

Richmond Lodge, B. P. O. E., Lee Camp Hall.

West-End Beneficial and Social Society, Lee's Hall.

Stuart Home Guards, Snyder's Hall.

Chesterfield Troop, Leader Hall.

A correspondent of the Pittsburgh Leader sends that paper a letter from Richmond, which appears in its issue of April 24th. It is signed "F," which appropriately, in this instance, stands for a word meaning a creature of no sense. In his letter, the writer abuses us for not flying more American flags, and declares that there has been no change in the city since the army of the Potomac triumphantly marched through its streets in '65. He calls the bazaar just closed a "Jeff Davis bazaar," the proceeds of which are to furnish the residence of the late Jeff Davis, and to convert it into a museum of Confederate relics. He abuses the bazaar for publishing a paper called the Confederacy, which rejoiced that three hundred thousand Yanks were laid in Southern dust before they conquered us, and being ignorant of the fact that Richmond is one of the wealthiest cities in the country in proportion to population, he concludes by saying that Richmond will never be a great city, because it can never attract Northern capital. This gives the gist of this fellow's letter, which is really unworthy of notice. Every line of it bespeaks the ignorance and foolishness of its writer.

Mrs. Lease, the Populist leader, predicts awful things for Chicago. She prophesies that the greatest city of the world will be located on "the boundless Western prairies," where the Chinese and the Aryans will meet, evidently to form about half and half each of the new city. As for Chicago, where she "now lifts her proud spires and many-storied buildings a great lake or inland sea will surge its restless waters, and the dwellers on its banks will tell with bated breath of the cataclysm that engulfed the doomed city and rolled the waters upon its sin and pride." On reading this, the Chicago Herald suggests that "Mary should join her fortunes with Wiggins, the Canadian weather prophet, and get out something like a programme of this event with a hint as to the time of preparation that we are to have, so that we may meet it with calmness and courage."

The Russian authorities have refused a passport to Mrs. Sadie Schwarz to enter Russian territory because she is a Jewess. Her being the wife of an American citizen makes no difference, said the Russian consul, since the law is positive that no Hebrews shall enter the Czar's domains except prominent bankers and merchants. This is a matter which may demand the attention of our diplomats in Russia.

A colored Bishop of the Baltimore African Methodist Episcopal conference told his hearers recently to steal like white men. If they would steal at all, he advised them to steal a million or so, and try to get clear; but stealing chickens and hogs, he declared, was disgraceful. There is the tone of genuine logic in that advice.

THAT POINT AGAINST THE DISPATCH.

The Dispatch thinks that in endeavoring to find out what its opinion upon the question whether there should or should not be free coinage of 6-cent silver dollars. The Times is more desirous of making a point against the Dispatch than of promoting the prosperity of the Democratic party. The Times confesses that in pressing its question upon the Dispatch it has not had the prosperity or the decay of the Democratic party before its mind, but it will say, that in its opinion, no greater calamity could befall the Democratic party than to have a prosperous career based upon the injustice and the fraud that is involved in forcing creditors to whom a whole dollar is due to receive in payment of that dollar a piece of silver worth only 6 cents.

If making a point against the Dispatch was all that The Times is after, it could not possibly accomplish its purpose more satisfactorily than by forcing it into a position that calls for its expression of an opinion upon the most important public question of the day, which opinion the Dispatch, nevertheless, obstinately refuses to give.

We say frankly to our neighbor that this is a great public affair in which we want to see the sheep separated from the goats it may put us down as either sheep or goat, but we are against free silver. If the Dispatch believes in free silver we want that fact known, for we can never discuss the case to its best advantage until every one declares himself. However, we take it that the discussion which has occurred satisfies every one regarding the position of the Dispatch. We suppose every one assumes that it believes in free coinage of 6-cent dollars.

As for what it says in the matter of forgers—the forger of a \$1.00 note puts out something which is simply worthless. But the man who puts out a silver dollar that contains 37.14 grains of pure silver, puts out a coin that is just as good in every respect as the silver dollar put out by the Government. If this is done to any extent, how are you going to stop it? And we insist no greater harm will come of it than that which must come sooner or later from the Government itself putting out 6-cent dollars. The currency will all the sooner become so redundant with debased dollars that it will break down earlier, by reason of it, than it would if the Government had the monopoly of putting out debased dollars.

THE CITY HALL CONTRACTS.

In our issue of April 21st we felt compelled to state editorially the facts connected with the bids of Messrs. Wadley and Starke, as the published statements and, in our judgment, the facts clearly to the public. We feel compelled to do the same thing in respect to what took place before the Committee on Grounds and Buildings Tuesday evening, as we think that has been so reported as to fail to inform the public of the facts.

Mr. Wadley bid to furnish what was wanted in schedules B, C and D for \$18,472.14. Mr. Starke bid to furnish what was wanted in schedules B, C, D and E for \$18,418.57. The committee directed Mr. Starke to strike schedule E from his bid, so as to bring him into equal competition with Mr. Wadley, which Starke did, and his bid then stood \$18,073.57 for B, C and D, against Wadley's for \$18,472.14 for B, C and D.

When the bids were asked for it was stated that schedule B would need so many of certain articles, 100 little files, we will suppose, and that schedule C would need so many little check files, 100, we will suppose, and that schedule D would need so many doed files, 100, we will suppose, and the bidder was asked to name a gross sum at which he would furnish everything needed by the three schedules, as stated in the proposal, and the sums named above are the response to this request.

But at the same time they were asked to put in a wholly separate bid at which they could furnish single letter files, single check files and single doed files. It might prove in the course of construction that B needed more than 100 letter files, or less than 100, and that C needed more than 100 check files, or less than 100, and that D needed more than 100 doed files, or less than 100. The committee wished to separate the bid, therefore, that it might know how much it would have to pay for the excess, if any, and how much it would get credit for if it did not take all, and this was stated on the face of the proposal for the separate bid.

On Tuesday evening before the committee Mr. Wadley took Mr. Starke's bid and multiplied the number of articles which each schedule was expected to contain by the price that Mr. Starke agreed to furnish single ones of those articles in the second bid, and he then claimed that the whole amounts to show would make Mr. Starke's bid larger than his. But it is plain that Mr. Wadley mixed two things together that had no relation to each other. Starke was bound by his bid to furnish schedules B, C and D for \$18,073.57, with all of each article as called for in the specifications. But if, in construction, more of the specified articles should be called for than had been specified in the bids, he would be paid for the additional ones at the rate set down on his second bid; if fewer were used than what was in the bid, he would be paid less than \$18,073.57, at the rate that the articles dropped were specified in the second bid, and this is all that there was in the case.

But it is quite in order to ask why the Committee on Grounds and Buildings took this matter up again at all? They had made their award, and the body to investigate it now is a committee of the Council. They are, of course, not accountable for the inaccurate accounts of the proceedings that went out, but there was no reason for the committee giving any occasion for anything whatever.

The Dispatch's report of the proceedings before the committee has the following:

"The City Engineer was then asked for his view upon this whole matter. He said it appeared to him from the rumors in regard to the award of these contracts that people were trying to make a mountain out of a mole-hill."

Supposing Colonel Cutshaw to be correctly quoted, we do not know whether he means that it is to make a mountain of a mole-hill for objections to be made to a sum of the public money so small as \$2100 being given away, or whether he means that an objection to the prin-

ciple which will allow Councilmen to award bids to a higher rather than to a lower bidder is to make a mountain of a mole-hill. In either case, however, we differ absolutely with the Colonel. We insist that every citizen has a right to object to one dollar of the public money being given away as much as to \$100,000, and we insist that it is the Council's duty to award contracts to the lowest bidder than the higher bidder in every case, unless there is some special business reason why the higher should be preferred to the lower, and we understand that all the special business reasons in the case in hand were on the side of the lower bidder, as Colonel Cutshaw told the committee. There is, in our opinion, a veritable mountain, and no mole-hill at all. But, if it could be considered a mole-hill, it is one of that kind that will soon grow into a mountain, if tolerated at all.

OH YE FAKIES!

The controversy which has sprung up between Senator Platt, of New York, and Senator Sherman, of Ohio, furnishes an occasion for tracking the Ohio Senator up and showing pretty conclusively that though posing for the past fifteen years before the world as the special advocate of a sound currency he has all the time taken great care to place his advocacy of it in such a form as would not separate him from the free silver men of Ohio.

The casual belief between the New Yorker and the Ohio Senator was the recent publication of a letter written some time back by Mr. Sherman, in which he said, "As between Tom Platt and Tammany Hall, I do not care the toss up of a copper." It is well-known that the Ohio Senator was moved to this declaration by what he termed the "treachery of the New York delegation to him" in the nominating convention of 1888. The New Yorker responds to the Ohio Senator's flattering characterization of him by saying:

"I wish I knew how to attune my views to the varying currents of popular opinion with that ready skill and easy consistency which so highly distinguishes the Senator from Ohio. The art which enables a man to frame and pass a bill in the interest of free silver while retaining the reputation of a sound financier is really a very useful art in politics."

This is very funny, very paradoxical, but it is entirely true in its suggestions also. When Senator Sherman was making his very fine speech on silver in the Senate on the 24 of June, 1892, the following colloquy took place, as the record shows:

"Mr. Teller: I would like to know of the Senator if he will answer the question, whether he was in favor of what he called the Bland-Allison Act?"

"Mr. Sherman: I think I have answered that once or twice. Mr. President, I was opposed to the Bland bill, though not then a member of Congress, but Secretary of the Treasury, and so stated in a public speech. Does the Senator wish me to repeat it? I stated in a public speech in the Senate and on the stump that I was opposed to the Bland bill, but I was in favor of the Allison bill; that I did not concur in the view taken by President Hayes as to the Allison bill, because I drew a clear line of distinction between the Allison bill and the Bland bill. One was for the free coinage of silver and the other was for the purpose of establishing a bimetallic standard of gold and silver tied to each other."

"Mr. Teller: The Senator does not answer my question. I did not ask him if he was in favor of the Bland bill; I asked him if he was in favor of the Bland-Allison bill. There is no Bland-Allison bill. They took all the Bland out of it when they put the Allison in it."

"Mr. Teller: I wish very much the Senator from Ohio would answer the question, whether he was in favor of the bill of February 28, 1875."

"Mr. Sherman: I was in favor of what I call the Allison bill. The Senator from Colorado cannot compel me to give a bad name to a good measure."

We here have the Ohio Senator's admission that he was in favor of the act that passed Congress February 28, 1875, though he insists upon calling it the Allison bill, instead of the Bland-Allison act, as all the rest of the world calls it, and we must recollect that Ohio was then, if it is not now, for free silver.

Now what did the Allison act, as the Ohio Senator will have it, provide for? It required the Treasury to purchase every month not less than \$2,000,000 worth, not more than \$4,000,000 worth, of silver bullion, and coin it as fast as possible into 12 1/2 grains legal tender silver dollars, and it authorized any one to deposit those dollars when coined in the Treasury and receive in place of them Treasury certificates which certificates should be receivable for customs, taxes and all public dues, and might be reissued. Under this act there had been coined and put out by the Government in July, 1890, \$38,000,000 of silver dollars, and an act that produced this result the Ohio Senator thought was a "good measure" that "established a bimetallic standard of gold and silver tied to each other." It is true the reputation of a sound financier had to be preserved, and the free silver men of Ohio who were to elect a United States Senator very soon thereafter had to be kept in good humor. But the world will very much question whether the "bimetallic standard of gold and silver tied to each other" received as much aid from the Senator's efforts as the free silver men of Ohio, who were to elect a Senator, received from it.

Another remark is very pertinent here: It sounds both strange and paradoxical to hear the measure which is now up-setting everything in this country habitually referred to as the Sherman law of July, 1890. A law fathered by the soundest of our financiers to be the cause of all the evils of the day! This is truly astonishing. But we must remember that when that act was passed, in July, 1890, to take the place of the Bland-Allison act of 1875, the reputation of a sound financier had still to be maintained, but it was still just as important that the free silver men of Ohio should be kept in a good humor. Let fakies study this record for their profit.

THE CUBAN REVOLUTION.

Latest reports confirm the news of an attempt at revolution in Cuba, though the extent of the outbreak seems not to be generally known. The dispatches would lead to the impression that it was a small affair, more in the nature of an uprising of leaders than anything else, and that its leaders were more adventurers. Later news as to the progress of the movement will be eagerly looked for.

A few years ago "the ever faithful" engaged in revolt against the old country, and though it was prolonged for several years, the "patriots," as the revolutionists called themselves, were

compelled to throw up the sponge. This would presumably leave little hope to the leaders of the present outbreak, who seem to have taken desperate chances.

It is most reasonable for the Cubans to desire to be free from Spanish rule. Besides general mismanagement and oppression, the tariff laws of that country compel them to be absolutely dependent upon their rulers, although by nature their commercial interests are closely connected with the United States. This country would be the market for Cuba were she left free to conduct her own trade, as this republic is her natural commercial ally. The prohibitions of trade imposed upon her by Spain, however, act greatly to her disadvantage, and "Cuba Libre" would be much more prosperous than Cuba, the Spanish province.

It is hardly possible though that any rebellion in Cuba can, at present, ever assume the proportions of a revolution. Her population, outside of her cities, which are completely in possession of the Spanish troops, are scattered about in the mountains and on the plantations. It would, therefore, be very hard for them to get together and organize into an army before the Spaniards would be upon them, to take possession of their strongholds and fortresses. They are too weak to cope with their strong ruler, who can effectively blockade the island on all sides and successfully prevent the landing of supplies and arms. Neither could they hope for any material assistance from the United States, which, being at peace with Spain, would be bound to use every effort to prevent aid being sent them from our shores.

Nevertheless, the progress of the present uprising will be watched with great interest everywhere, and especially here, since, with Cuba independent, the trade of this country with that island would be largely increased. It is a forlorn hope, however, to expect any such thing to be accomplished so long as present conditions exist.

An intimate friend of the late Captain Wiltsie, U. S. Navy, declares that the hauling down of the flag at Honolulu brought on his third attack of apoplexy, and caused his death. That may do very well for a sentiment with which to fire the Radical heart, but it is about as absurd a piece of nonsense as ever was made public. A man who has already had two attacks of apoplexy is liable to have one more at any time, and as the flag did not cause the first two that Captain Wiltsie suffered, it is unreasonable to charge it with the third.

The question of the right of male waiters to wear whiskers laid fair to lead to a general contention between employees and employers throughout the Union. The employed throughout the Union. The matter of Dr. Deimonico's started it, and now their brethren in Philadelphia have followed suit.

The New York Times is now a straight out Democratic paper. As the Times is one of the best edited papers in the world, and as its great strength is everywhere conceded, it will prove an invaluable accession to the Democratic party.

President Cleveland expresses his idea regarding the World's Fair at Chicago in three words—"great, marvelous, incomprehensible." After this, New York might just as well stop ridiculing "the Windy City."

NORTH STATE NEWS.

Crisp Tar Heel Happenings from Cherokee to Currituck.

From all sections come reports that farmers are planting a larger cotton crop than they did last year.

Colonel J. S. Carr's new hotel at Durham is nearing completion, and it is said that it will be very handsome.

Inquiries from several sections elicit the almost unanimous report of a bountiful yield of everything is promised.

Information received Friday afternoon was to the effect that R. W. Sandifer, Esq., of Dallas, is still critically sick.

Major Guthrie says ten miles of the Durham and Charlotte railroad are graded and the work is being pushed rapidly forward.

Mr. S. L. Scales, of Statesville, had his dwelling destroyed by fire on the 23d instant. Loss, \$6,700; amount covered by insurance, \$5,000.

A Methodist church composed of fifty-seven members will be organized on Sunday next at the farm of Charles Mills, four miles west of Laurinburg.

The residence of Mr. Larkin Thornburg, three miles from Dallas, with nearly all of its contents, was burned last Saturday, entailing a loss of about \$2,500.

The W. T. Blackwell property at Durham was sold by the trustees of the University of North Carolina, and brought fair prices. For some of it \$100 per front foot was realized.

The Atlantic Coast Line is exceeding in moving truck and fruit products. Train No. 212, known as "Nancy Prince," recently made the run between Charleston, S. C., and Rocky Mount, N. C., a distance of 275 miles, in seven hours and twenty-three minutes. This is the quickest time yet recorded. This line is running this train in from two to five sections.

Edinboro Senick, who lives two miles from Fayetteville, committed one of the most heinous deeds imaginable. Last Sunday while his daughter was sleeping he saturated the bed and the clothing with kerosene oil, and then ignited it, the whole blazing up fiercely and horribly burning the girl, from the effects of which she will die. It is said that Senick mistook the girl for his wife.

In Jacob's Fork township, Caswell County, N. C., Frank Sconce, while passing the home of Mr. Inglis, was attacked by Ingles' dogs. Sconce began to see what virtue there was in stones, and followed them near the house, cursing Ingles. This incensed Ingles, who went out and ordered him away. At this Sconce threw a rock at him and threatened to kill him. Ingles got his gun and shot him, inflicting a severe wound in the neck. Ingles was tried and found guilty to court and Sconce is doing very well.

During the last term of Moore Superior Court Thomas Davis, a white man from Sheffields township, served on the jury the second week, was charged on Friday, and on Monday was brought on to court and committed to jail under a charge of larceny. Just previous to his incarceration several other similar crimes were committed, and an attempt was made to furnish all of them on Davis. Davis, hearing these rumors and fearing for his own safety, made a full confession, and implicated many others with him of various heinous offenses, which included burglary, arson, and robbery. Papers were issued for the parties and on Thursday night six of them were taken to Carolina and lodged in jail to await a preliminary hearing. The parties implicated were all white—John Jordan, Wiley L. Davis, John A. Dunlap, Jr., W. L. Brown, Anna Bella Maness and S. L. Maness. When the officers started to return to jail with the prisoners, Saturday night, John Jordan made his escape, and has not yet been taken. The trial was concluded Monday and developed a terrible state of affairs in Sheffields township; that there was an organized band of burglars operating there and that they hesitated at no crime.

NEW NOTES OF INTEREST.

A Texas murderer, who has been fighting in the courts for ten years to get a nine-years' sentence, has had a retrial and draws twelve years in the penitentiary this time as his prize.

This has been a tough year for the candidates for admission to the West Point Military Academy. Of 196 candidates designated to appear before the examining boards, only forty-three were successful.

The German Emperor has commissioned his brother, Prince Henry of Prussia, to represent the Court of Berlin at the fetes which are to take place at the Moscow celebration of the tenth anniversary of the Czar's accession to the throne.

According to experts who have recently been examining the Lion of St. Mark's, at Venice, dates back to the twelfth century. M. Casati, the well-known archaeologist, however, places the date much earlier, and still adheres to the popular notion that the lion is of Etruscan origin.

A curious way to be placed on record in Louisville. It was written by a young woman who recently committed suicide by taking poison. In the last agonies of death she had scrawled her parting injunctions to her friends in this world on the pillow with a dull pen. This pillow case is to be regularly recorded and filed.

An old coin has been unearthed at Moore's Hill, Ind. The find is said to bear on its face the medallion of two heads, encircled by the words, "William et Maria, Dei Gratia." Upon the opposite side are the words, "Mag. Brit. et Hibernia Rex et Regina, 94." The piece was coined in 1894, in the reign of William and Mary.

The value of silver ore shipped from Creede, Colo., in February is estimated to have been \$30,000. The silver output of Colorado was increased last year by 100,000 pounds. The low price of silver has no effect upon the production of the metal in the mines, where the cost ranges between fifteen and forty cents an ounce. This output this year will probably be much larger than in 1892.

A natural element, by which the city of Boise, Idaho, derives a great benefit, is a great volume of hot water that gushes out of several deep artesian wells. The water possesses no medicinal value, but a six-inch pipe has been laid from the springs into the city, and hot water will be pumped into nearly every residence and business house in the city. The cost of heating with hot water is estimated to be fifty per cent. less than coal.

T. Morley, one of the last survivors of the famous "Light Brigade," was recently appointed colonel of the 1st Cavalry in an adventurous career. After being discharged from the English army he came to America, fought on the Northern side in the civil war, was twice taken prisoner and spent a year in Libby Prison, retired with the rank of captain, and is now employed with the War Department.

Archdukes of Austria certainly seem to possess peculiar power for following to good purpose the avocations of less exalted mortals. One of them is an oculist. Some reports attribute to be so expert as a photographer that he was exhausted last month while he took the portrait of the Emperor in connection with the wedding of the Prince of Bulgaria; while a third, Archduke Joseph, has just assumed the editorial chair of the Austrian Parliament in the interests of the oppressed peoples.

The admirers of Prince Bismarck, who contributed three years ago more than \$20,000 for a monument to the great statesman, are dissatisfied with the committee having the arrangements in charge. It was intended at the time to erect the monument at once, but the committee has taken no steps to decide upon a place for it. A number of the cities in Germany wish a monument. The representatives according to German papers, is offended at the indecision and delay on the part of the committee.

The question of the regulation of the Rhine, in accordance with a treaty with Switzerland, has been the subject of an investigation by the Austrian Parliament. Some reports attribute to be so expert as a photographer that he was exhausted last month while he took the portrait of the Emperor in connection with the wedding of the Prince of Bulgaria; while a third, Archduke Joseph, has just assumed the editorial chair of the Austrian Parliament in the interests of the oppressed peoples.

All the people of the United States could be lodged in the three States of California, Kansas and Nebraska, without overcrowding, and without producing a greater density of population than we find in England, or in Italy, or in Japan, or in many of the provinces of China. The two provinces of Kiang-su and Nang-hui, in China, support between them a population rather larger than that of the United States on a territory less than two-thirds the area of California.

The London Public Opinion speaks in the highest praise of Mr. Thomas F. Bayard, the new Ambassador to England. "His professional equipment," that journal states, "is of the very best, for, besides his long 20 years' experience as Secretary of State, during which his management of foreign relations was both dignified, prudent, efficient and successful, and which has enriched the traditions of Webster and Marcy and Seward and Fish and Evarts and Frelinghuysen."

One of President Cleveland's callers in New York asked him if he had forgotten the paper signed by Cleveland, which was the declaration of the New York Legislature last June declaring that Mr. Cleveland could not carry New York. The President said he had not forgotten it. "I recognize the right," he added, "of my opponents to do everything they could to prevent my nomination, but there were several names on that paper that I did not expect to see there. It hurt me to think that the name of my friend, Daniel Manning, could be induced to put his name to such a paper under any circumstances. I did not care much about the others—it was all a matter of policy and was to have been expected. But it is unpleasant to think that there are no ties that are stronger than the decree of a caucus."

There are a few facts in connection with the World's Fair which might be borne in mind by those who wish to form an opinion of the magnitude of the undertaking. Director-General Drexler, when addressing President Cleveland, said that the exhibition enclosure contained nearly 700 acres, covered by more than 600 structures, from the small estate pavilion, with its ornate building site, to the colossal structure of the Manufacturers and Liberal Arts Building, which covers over thirty acres. The number of exhibitions will exceed 20,000. Congress appropriated more than \$2,000,000. The States and Territories have raised and expended more than \$6,000,000; foreign Governments have contributed \$11,000,000, and in addition have loaned the management \$3,000,000. This gives a total of more than \$33,000,000, which has already been expended. "The grand, convulsed illustration of modern progress," said Director Davis, "has necessitated an expenditure, including the outfit of our exhibitors, largely in excess of \$100,000,000." This leaves only breath enough to remark that "great is Chicago!"

MURDERER AND SUICIDE.

A Son Charged With the Crime Says His Mother Was the Guilty Party.

WHEELING, W. VA., May 3.—A sensational suicide occurred here this morning. On Sunday morning William McClelland was brutally murdered at his home, and was found with his brains battered out.

His brother-in-law, John Tibbs, was charged with the crime, but at the preliminary examination he stated that it was his mother, Mrs. Sarah Tibbs, who did the killing. Last night she was placed in jail.

This morning she was found dead in her cell, having hanged herself with her apron strings.

TIMES' DAILY FASHION HINTS.

The Sleeve, Like All Upstarts, Has Come to a Bad End.



THE OUTLOOK IN SLEEVES.

"Why weren't you at the Metropolitan reception?" asked a woman in a street car of a friend.

"It was out of shape," came the laconic reply. "Winters in Florida, you know, and came back unprepared for the change in my sex. Found I wasn't half broad enough to go out among you all the other night. I must say, though, that I feel like a freak in my new gowns yet. Shall I grow to 'em, I wonder?"

Every woman within hearing distance furiously dabbed into the rampant stiffness of her sleeves, but their volume was too huge to be thus easily displaced. It is about time that somebody should pause like the cow which is famous, to consider? There are sleeves in which are mutilated four yards of